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HEAVY COAL BAGS AND GUNNIES, Buriage and Twine. Wrapping Paper, large size, Printing Paper, Trunks,

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Oak Boats, Empty Barrels, Coals, &c. ters from the other Islands carefully executed faction guaranteed. TERMS LINERAL. For a, apply in H. HACKPELD & CO.

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To alrempt I describe the varied beauties or excellencies of this stock would be impossible; but for the purposes of ordering, Geo. F. Wells has completed a Catalogue which he thinks and hopes will prove beneficial
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OUR DOLLAR CLUB.

scheme:
Any number of persons desiring ten or more articles shall select from the Catalogue the Goods they require, and send their order, with the Cash, and directions to pack and forward to a directed person. This shall be done, and tache so named person the goods shall be bored and packed, with the additional Bonus of ONE EXTICA ARTICLE IN EVERY TEN, as selected to repay them for the trouble of delivering each, to its expective owner. To prevent disappointment in ordering, it will be necessary to mention the articles specially desired, but to add an extra number to the list, to substitute, should any be out of stock at the time of ordering. Don't fail to send to Geo, F. Wells for Catalogue and Price List.

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Piano Fortes, Organs, Musical Instruments, &c. Goo. F. Wells wishes his patrons to distinctly un-ferstand that, while he is thus catering to their smaller sants, he has not neglected or forgotten the more im-portant business of MUSIC IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. troduced into these Islands. These instruments he offer at the following prices: \$173 TO \$1,000. San Francisco prices for the same Plano,\$550 to \$1,250. Now, the Weber Plane imported from New York to San Francisco costs, freight.

Total \$50 We import direct from New York freight \$15; the San Francisco importer wants as profit, that we save, say 15 per cent. Thus we can save at least \$150 on the lowest quality, and more in propertion. Pigures talk! All we ask is, come and see the instrument.

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The music can be changed instantaneously. The sets of passfelles and other pieces are complete in quantity, and mathematically correct in time; and as all the hanges of figures are printed on the sheet, any one, wen a child without ear for music or musical knowledge, can provide the music, do the prompting, and so at take the piace of professional musicians as to call orth the fament—"our occupation is gone." Musicians re not everywhere available, and very few can afford to make them when they are available. The amount smally paid them one night will buy our Orguinette, and Music enough for every night in the year, without he unpleasantness and restrain caused by the presence of strangers. The trifling cost of the music, the common of the whole arrangement, places the Orguinette wort for hundred per cent, above any other mechanical musical instrument in the world.

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All our Machines Fully Warranted for 5 Years. know of no superior for Family use. We do not push the sale of these Machines, but keep a full assortment at our Ware Rooms, and respectfully call year attention to the fact. We hope you will call and examine the superior merits of this Machine which has become so immeastly penular. Its meetls are:

Simplicity of Construction: Few ports, which obvious the possibility of getting and of order, and the simplicity of threading, which at ours commends it the furnamental.

Important Notice.

and, aims being the only Music Store in the Kingdom my facilities for getting the Newest and Bost Scientia of Goods appertaining to Musical Instruments and Music in all its branches, are superior to those of any other Importing House on these Islands; and as my expenses are small. I can and will give a larger assortment, and at Lower Prices, than any other Importing House in this Klugdom.

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MARTHA DAVIS. SUPERIOR PIANOS

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Pianos on Exhibition. Castle & Cooke.

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at the Lyceum (by the kind permission of Mr. J. T.
Waterhouse), on TUESDAY, April 27th, to raise funds
for the criction and furnishing of Mission premises for
the Angilcan Church at Kancobe, and Kesiakekin BayContributions will be thankfully received by the indies
of the Committee—The Hou. Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Davies,
Mrs. Dowsett, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Willis, Mrs. Wodchouse.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1880

Public Libraries Here and Elsewhere. An Address delivered before the Honotulu Library and Reading Room Association,

BY DR. C. T. RODGERS. Friday Evening, March 12th, 1880.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-When and where the first public library existed in the world is one of the things we of the present day do not know and cannot find the present day do not know and cannot find writers to have contained as many as 1,600,000 bined, (that is to say, first-class in proportion out. What person or persons first founded such an institution, of what material its contents were composed, in what alphabet or land tents were composed, in what alphabet or land the such and the absence of any such that were composed, in what alphabet or land the such as the such guage they were written, how large it was, how long it lasted and what finally became of it, are questions useless to ask because utterly impossible to answer. All knowledge of such matters has long ago perished with the lost the only cultivators of literature and the only terprise which after various discussions and and fergotten records of the pre-historic man. It may be considered as tolerably certain that when mankind had once arrived at the point of inventing writing, or to speak in broader terms, the art of expressing ideas, thoughts and facts by visible characters; the making of books of some sort or form and the collecting of the same into some suitable place for deposit and reference, followed naturally and not very remotely. Coming however from the region of mere probability to that of sure knowl-edge and ascertained fact, we find that the first library of which we have any trustworthy account was located in Egypt and also that the oldest authentic books and manuscripts now in existence, are Egyptian. These as most of my hearers are aware are composed of papyrus, a material which in its general properties and appearance as well as in its method of manufacture, is not unlike the Hawaiian topa; a fabric, which, had the aboriginees of these islands possessed a written language, would have furnished an excellent material for the recording and preserving of their litera-ature. It is not only curious but truly wonderful to observe the perfect state of preserva-tion in which many of these Egyptian manu-scripts exist at the present day, after having lain hidden in the temples and tombs of that wonderful people for thousands of years, . The fibre of the papyrus is still firm and tenacious, the colors of the ink clear and vivid, the characters perfectly legible, and now that modern scholarship has discovered the key to the alphabet and language in which they are written, we can to-day not only peruse Egyp-tian history as recorded by her own historians, not only read the achievements of her kings and armies, but we can enter into her system of government and religion, her domestic eco-

nomy and the social condition of her people. Sitting comfortably on our own verandalis, we can read the same poetry and novels with which the cotemporaries of Abraham and Moses solaced their leisure hours and can even copy the very prescriptions whereby the Egyptian M. D. was wont to treat the various ills to which Egyptian flesh was heir at a time when Joseph was telling fortunes in the courtyard of an Egyptian goal and the Hon, Mr. Potiphar's beautiful and accomplished wife was still a reigning belle at the court of King It is not my purpose however to weary your patience or consume your time by atng to detail the variety of forms which books have assumed in different ages nor the multifarious materials of which they have been composed. Paper, leather, cloth and textile fabrics of various kinds; tablets of word, metal, ivory, stone, wax and in fact almost every conceivable substance on which characters and figures can be either written, painted or engraved, have in their turn served to record and preserve the products of human thought and the record of human achievements. One variety of book has however been discovered in considerable quantities within the present generation, which to us of to-day seems so curious as to deserve a passing notice. In the course of the extensive excavations

made some years since by Mr. Layard on the site of ancient Nineveh, there was discovered among the ruins of the palace of one of the Assyrian kings, what on examination proved to be the remains of a large library. The books however instead of being composed of any of the materials usually employed for that purpose, consisted of a vast number of thin plates or tablets of baked clay or earthenware. These plates were covered with inscriptions or writing in what is known as the cuniform or arrow-head alphabet. The letters had evidently been cut or stamped on the surface of the plates while the clay was in the soft state and the whole thing then rendered hard and permanent by baking, the same as ordinary crockery. These plates were numbered and had evidently been arranged in cases. The whole collection, or rather what remained of it, has been removed to the British Museum, and the cuniform alphabet being now

as well understood as the Egyptian Hieroglyphies, the scholars of our day can now read the same records from the identical, self-same pages which once met the eye of Assyrian and the inevitable crudeness of the younger narchs who were contemporary with the kingdoms of Israel and Judah and whose wars and treaties with the chosen people are re- ment of public libraries from what has been orded in the Old Tesiament.

As before remarked the first library of In this expectation we shall not be disapcorded in the Old Tesiament.

which we have any definite account was in Egypt, having been founded by Rameses II. who reigned about 1400 B. C. From what we now know of the civilization and intellectual tents of the dozen largest libraries in the Unidevelopment of that country, it is almost certain that numerous large collections of books must have existed among a people of so much volumes, the National Library at Paris alone wealth and culture, though it is probable that In fact there are as many libraries in Europe wealth and culture, though it is probable that the learning of that age like the learning of many periods since, was mostly in the hands of the priesthood. Many other nations of antiquity had elaborate written languages, produced many books and collected libraries. In most instances all trace of these has long vanished from the earth and time would fail us to speak of them even briefly. Rome however, "the eternal city," may as the connecting link between the old and the new, claim a moment's notice. To one Asinius Pollio is as-signed the honor of founding the first public library in Rome. At a later period they became numerous, no less than twenty-eight being mentioned as existing at one time, while many individuals like Cicero are known to have been enthusiastic collectors of books. But after all the Romans were essentially a race of gigantic robbers and their literary treasures, like their treasures of various other kinds, were largely the fruit of the spoilation of other nations. It was therefore with a certain sort of poetic justice that the plunder Rome had been for centuries collecting within her walls, became at last the prey of other races of marauders, fresher and more vigorous than her own. In the successive invasions of the northern barbarians, the libraries of ancient Rome disappear from view, being either destroyed or hopelessly scattered. Before leaving these remoter periods, some mention ought to be made of the celebrated Alexandrian Library, perhaps the largest and certainly the most famous library of all anti-quity. Founded by Ptolemy Soter, this library was enlarged from time to time and underwent various vicisitudes until the year A. D. 610 when it perished on the capture of the city by the Moslem forces. When the fierce Arab tribes, filled with the fiery zeal with which the Prophet had inspired them, first burst forth from their native deserts, with the determination of beating unitarianism into the nations with the edge of the sword; they were far from being the patrons of literature and the fine arts, which their descendants a few centuries later became. The Moslem General, who was himself a man of intelligence and culture was in some doubt as to the proper disposition to be made of the vast collection of

very old or of very rare and valuable books the public libraries of the United States will compare very favorably with those of Europe in their real and practical usefulness to the communities in which they are located. And now my friends, we have to consider literary material which had come into his the public libraries of Hawaii nei. It is said hands. He accordingly wrote for instructions that a certain author once wrote what was into the Caliph Omar. The reply of the latter tended to be an exhaustive treatise on Ireland to the Caliph Omar. The reply of the latter was short and eminently characteristic of the man. "These writings are either in accordance with the teachings of the Koran or they are not. If they are, the Koran is quite sufficient without them. If they are not, then they are false. Let them therefore be destroyed." In accordance with this eminently logical mandate, the whole mass of books and manuscripts were distributed as fuel among the four or five thousand public baths which Alex. four or five thousand public baths which Alex- libraries of this country would have to be four or five thousand public baths which Alexandria then contained, and so vast was the quantity that it took more than six months to consume them. Gibbon it is true is disposed to doubt this story, but I give the generally accepted version. At all events it seems certain that from that time, whatever may have the standard of the contained of the country would have to be quite as short as the famous Chap. viii. above alluded to; but if our public libraries have not been quite as scarce as smakes in Ireland, the contained of the country would have to be quite as short as the famous Chap. viii. above alluded to; but if our public libraries have not been quite as scarce as smakes in Ireland, the contained of the country would have to be quite as short as the famous Chap. viii. above alluded to; but if our public libraries have not been quite as scarce as smakes in Ireland, the contained of the country would have to be quite as short as the famous Chap. viii. above alluded to; but if our public libraries have not been quite as scarce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be a scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be a scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as scorce as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be a little as score as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be quite as score as smakes in Ireland, the country would have to be a little as score as smakes in Ireland, the country would have t

become of the books; the library as such, the library at the Government House was, so ceased to exist. It is a curious fact that the far as I am aware, the only collection of books same race who thus destroyed the largest and most valuable library which had come down from more ancient times, became for centuries of law books, which I understand belong to the most diligent and successful cultivators of literature and the fine arts in the whole world, and that too at a time when Christian ble value, but confined mostly to a few lines world, and that too at a time when Christian
Europe was clothed in comparative intellectual
darkness. Libraries and other institutions
of learning sprung up wherever the arms of
the Moslem Arab secured foothold enough for
the Arab civilization to take root and develop
itself. Under their rule a large library was
again collected at Alexandria; one at Cordova
in Sprain contained. 400,000 volumes, while at matter their attention, that a first class public than any library with one exception now in Europe, and allowing for the difference in the ing one, a serious discredit to the liberality cost of written and printed books, vastly more valuable than any library now existing in the world. Meanwhile, during the so-called dark deserve to be held in grateful remembrance, consultations, finally took shape as the "Honolulu Library and Reading Room Associa-tion." In the rooms of this institution we are safety of the cloister, learning for a time found refugo from the storms which raged without. Here under the care of devout and studious now assembled, amid the visible and tangible men were gradually accumulated many price-less collections of books and manuscripts, And now ladies and gentlemen, as you know,

every story should have a moral and every

possessors of books. In the seclusion and

which though not very large, served to bridge

over the chasm between the old culture and the new, and which in many instances have been the nuclei around which have gathered marks are hardly either a story or a sermon, the vaster collections of more recent times.

The so-called revival of learning in Europe what definite purpose, at least in the mind of vastly increased the demand for books while the speaker. If I have spoken to you at some the invention of printing alone rendered it possible for that demand to be supplied. The constantly enlarging demand for books as constantly increased the cheapness of their production, while the increasing cheapness of books in turn stimulated the demand. Meanwhile with the increase of intalligence and practical interest in the germ of a similar institution which we are here endeavoring to foster. By calling your attention to while with the increase of intelligence and education, more liberal political ideas and the feeling of personal independence and responsibility underwent a corresponding develop-ment. These in turn fostered a spirit of lih-erality and care for the public welfare which insult the intelligence of such an audience by gradually disposed men towards the founda-tion and support of various institutions for the general good, libraries included. In the mean place like Honolulu, the capital and commertime the vast increase of human knowledge in so many directions and the rapid multiplica-been already too long delayed, and its failure tion of books of all kinds has rendered it im- from any cause whatever would be nothing possible for any man of moderate means to less than a public disgrace. The only pertinent questions in the premises are these: First—Has this institution been founded on a In this way there has arisen both a need and a demand, for collections of books larger management such as to deserve confidence and than any private individual can hope to possess, support? On both these points, I hesitate not and which shall be accessible to those who need or who wish to use them. Thus through the working of natural and easily understood place the plan and purpose of this organizacauses: in accordance with the simple laws of cause and effort, demand and supply, have grown up those gigantic accumulations of and the holding of office is open on equal terms literary products which at so many points both in the old world and in the new, excite alike sex, creed, nationality or party. The rooms our wonder and our admiration, delighting the soul, not only of the scholar but of the patriot and the philanthrophist as well. How vast are the stores of learning which are active welcome to our shelves and reading tables. cessible to the readers of our own day through the medium of public libraries, can be in some reading alone but are at perfect liberty to measure understood by the presentation of a amuse themselves in any way not inconsistent few statistics which I promise shall not be long and which I trust will not prove tedious. with the general decorum and good order necessary in such a place, and finally our dues Foremost then among Eurepean libraries ore fixed at the lowest point consistent with stands the French National Library at Paris, the purpose of making the society self-sup-with its almost incredible number of 2,000,000 porting. In the second place I think I can books and 150,000 manuscripts. Next in rank safely say that both under the present officers come the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg and under their predecessors as well, the and the great Library of the British Museum, each with over 1,1000,000 volumes. Next to in full accord with the plan and purpose above these we find the Royal Library at Munich with 900,000 volumes, followed in turn by the Royal of Berlin, the Imperial of Vienna, the they have done all that has seemed practica-Royal Libraries of Copenhagen and Dresden, ble under existing circumstances, and consider, all containing from half to three quarters ering the brief time that has elapsed, much of a million volumes each. Of the public li- more than could have been reasonably expecbraries in Great Britain and on the Continent, ted. On Saturday evening April 3d, there containing from 100,000 to 500,000 volumes will be held in this room, the first annual each, I can only say that they are too numer-ons to be enumerated in a paper of this kind.

Of the libraries of the orient, comparatively little is known. Several libraries exist in Constantinople, but as might have been expected, they are not of large dimensions. A public library of some kind exists in Pekin, said that its present condition and future prosto contain 200,000 volumes, and one at Tokio pects are in every way encouraging, in Japan of 150,000, mostly Chinese literature. And now in conclusion, it only re-The famous conqueror Tamerlane, generally known in history as "Tamerlane the Tartar" established a library in his day at Samarcand me to thank you for your attendance and your attention, and to add that if I have been the means of furnishing my hearers with either

bring to light this library or at least furnish or of quickening and increasing an interest some important information concerning it. where it already existed, I shall deem myself still more fortunate and happy

paid for my time and trouble. If in addition

in Central Asia. It was hoped that the pro- instruction or entertainment, I am amply re-

during the last few years and particularly the to this I have succeeded in awakening in any

capture of Samarcand itself, would either mind an interest in this our home enterprise,

gress of the Russian arms in that direction

Thus far however the result has not justified

Let us now glance briefly at the public libra-

ries of the United States. Remembering the difference between the political and social con-

ditions of the young Republic and those which

have existed in Europe and remembering also

the comparative youth of the whole nation

portion of it, we would naturally expect to find somewhat different results in the develop-

pointed. We find for instance in the United

States, no libraries approaching in size the larger European collections. In fact the con-

ted States, would if all put together, con

considerably short of equaling in number of

volumes, the National Library at Paris alone,

of over 500,000 volumes each as there are in

the United States of 100,000 and over

But this must be considered as a natural and

inevitable result when we consider that many

only in existence but had already attained

large proportions at a time when the greater

part of the territory now constituting the Uni-

ted States was destitute of occupants except wild beasts and red Indians. But on the other

hand we find the American libraries conspicu

ous rather for their great number, their wide

diffusion, the frequency of their existence in comparatively small and young communities,

their rapid growth and multiplication and the spirit of enterprise and liberality which char-

acterize their management. The latest statis-

tics on this subject to which I have had access

in preparing this paper are contained in a re-port by the Commissioner of Education at Washington, on the public libraries of the United States, and dated August 31st, 1876.

These statistics include under the head of public libraries, all libraries other than pri-

vate ones, Sunday School and District School

Libraries excepted. This report embraces re-

turns from 3,682 libraries of 300 volumes each

and upward, and the aggregate number of

276,964. Of these libraries, ten only report

over 100,000 volumes, the two largest being

the Congressional Library at Washington and the Boston Public Library, each containing over 300,000. But though collections of 100.-

000 volumes and upwards are not numerous,

siderable size and great value scattered

throughout the country, no less than 239 of

each, while the libraries containing from 1,000

to 10,000 each are nearly 1,800 in number.

collections and the comparative infrequency of

In view of all these facts, it is quite possible that notwithstanding the absence of very large

these reporting from 10,000 to 100,000 volume

we do find a large number of libraries of co

es in all amounted to no less than 12,-

of the principal libraries in Europe were not

those expectations.

General Merchandise. RECIPROCITY TREATY!

GREAT-REDUCTION IN PRICES -0F-

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THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

I additional pleasure on seein a Large Assortment of Elegan Gools, Perfectly New, and War ranted to be the Finest Product of WELL KNOW THAT A BUYERS

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CLOTHING BEING ONE OF THE

A FULL LINE HAS JUST

IP POSSIBLE. A MAKE is as the Gengine acor to especially for the tro CALL AND SEE THEM.

PREGLOAN'S. ALL THE New Gooste, such as Redford Orals, Scotch Tweeds, Rerges, Diag-onals, Roys' Suitings, Trowserings, Vestings, Contines, Broad-loths, &c. will be diaposed of furly Thirty per cut cheager than ever before of-fered in Honolulu.

TREGLOAN'S TEST SUITS MADE TO Order, Scotch Tweed, war.

General Merchandise.

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—FOR WHICH—

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STEM WINDING COLD AND SILVER WATCHES To suit all tastes and ages, and

ALL SIZES, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND BOYS. He has also on hand an Extensive and Elegant

LINE OF THE VERY BEST JEWELRY. Such as Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, Amulets, and all classes of Goods in the Jewelry Line. The Diamond Settings are the purest and best in the market, and the styles the most superb ever offered here.

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FROM THE CELEBRATED GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., U. S. A.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING Sole Agent on these Islands For the above Goods, and as he imports direct from the manufacturers on his own account for Cash, he is prepared to sell

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE AT A MUCH LOWER PRICE than they can be obtained anywhere outside the United States. The Trade supplied on good terms, and a Liberal Discount allowed for Cash.

WATER PIPES! WATER PIPES!

DARTIES IN WANT OF GALVANIZED 60,000 Feet of Galvanized Piping

On hand, Just Received ex "Alster" and "Gleniffer and can offer it at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES By the "Morro Castle," just at hand, we have received Full Line of

HOUSE PLUMBING MATERIALS SUCH AS Earth Closets, Cast Iron Sinks,

Enameled Cast Iron Washstands, Marble tops and Basins for Washstands,

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Will be attended to with dispatch. Also, just at hand, a new int of UNCLE SAM RANGE,

Ranges! Cotton Plant, Sunny South Magna Charta, l'Osceola, Demand, Buck's and

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Ships' and Schooners' Cabooses, Laundry Stoves, Kerosene Stoves IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE

GO OR SEND TO NOTT'S. N. B —In ordering Stoves through the z
z the matter of choice to ms, please state
umber of people you wish to cook for,
Honolaiu, June 18, 1819.

THE PARISIAN RESTAURANT THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT dation of customers every night in the vecept Sunday, till Ten O'clock, very stern will be served, Stewel, Rossted, Fri I all sater delication can be had.

Extra Mess Beef

A VALUAGLE Medical Discovery

(NURSE BERTHAND.) BERTHAND, who had been occupied in slett re with the cars of sick people, for over fifty years. It is made purely and entirely of Plants, Herbs and Roots, and is exceedingly agreeable and pleasant to both the taste and smell, being werm, aromatic and spicy. It is a most thorough purge, cleaning out the bowels without pain, and without nauses or eichening. It does not weaken, and leaves the system open and free, never drying up the bowels afterwards, as every other purgo that we know of does. It can be given to infants and invalids with eafety, and in every case of old or young, it is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of constipation, indigestion, and all discoves that affect the stormers and howeld. It is, moreover, a powerful stimulator and INVIGORATOR OF THE LEVER. Its horough than that of any other perifer yet discove ets. No other purifier does this; with all of them the patient must take pills, or some other equally nauseous does of physic, or if they do not, the posson. remains in the system, and goes back into the blood REUTER'S LIFE SYRUP is exceedingly pleasant to take, needs no escond dose to purge the bowels, and does all the work required to effect com-

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First-class Work only will be done. Terms Cash, ordraft on Honolniu, when the negative re made. Address H. L. CHASE, Honolulu.

All Work in the Above Line Three different Style, of four sizes each. Also, Opera, May, Quartette and Ting Hou effectsupen the blood and humors is semething real-ly actomating, and is much more immediate and ered, having this great advantage, that when it has, by its deparating powers, set from in the system the poisons of Screfuls, Sais Rhems, Malignani Electous Sores, and Cancerous gatherings or impe, is instantly carries them out of the hody by purging the bossis. No other purifier does this, with all of these

Cures in one minute. Try it! Try it!!

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June 4th, 1478.

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